HOWARD'S DEFENCE.

The United States District Attorney of Utah Explains.

GILMAN'S CHARGES DENIED.

Affidavits in Support of Howard's Statement.

W. W. BISHOP'S LETTER.

The Mormon Priesthood Sacrifice Lee for the General Safety.

BROKEN PROMISES.

Hon. CHARLES DEVENS, Attorney General, Washington,

made at the instance, as I am informed, of E. H. Parsons, of this city, and by the latter gentleman, or through his instrumentality, with the aid of George C. Bates, an attorney in the em-ploy of certain Mormons, given to the press of the country and subsequently filed in the office of the Attorney General—so far as it is possible to "prove a negative" to the allegations in said affidavit contained-I respectfully submit the following:-I positively deny that Gilman "went to the nitentiary of Utan" at my request, "nominally to act as quard" in my interest or in any manner whatapplied to Marshal Nelson for the employment and sked me to intercede with that officer in his behalf, which I did. I assert that Lee's name was not spoken by Gilman nor myself, and his (Gilman's) employment had no reference to Lee. I did not, directly nor indirectly, request nor authorize him to say anything to Lee nor to influence him to any line of action. Gilman was employed as one of the authorized force and stationed on the outer wall of the Penitentiary, with no right to talk with Lee or the other prisoners. Neither do I believe that he did talk to him or see what he had LEB'S RESOURCES EXHAUSTED.

I positively assert that Gilman's statement of my versations with Lec, or that I made any request whatever of him in reference to Lee is unqualifiedly false. I was not anxious that he should rid himself of his attorneys, nor do I believe he did so; but, on the contrary, I was told by his attorneys nemselves-Hon. W. W. Bishop, of Nevada, and Mr. E. D. Hoge, of Sait Lake City-that they should not go with his defence to the Supreme Court of the United States for the reason that Lee would not or dould not pay them for their advances and services. I supposed that Lee's friends were making efforts to pay his attorneys until some time after his case was decided by the Supreme Court, when Lee sent for me, asking an interview at the Penitentiary. I called on him with Marshal Neison. His first business was to ask my intercession in his behalf, with the Deputy Warden to allow him (Lee) to sleep in the attic of the guard room instead of the cell, he claiming to have the rheumatism, which I promised to attend to, and supposed arrangements were made for that purpose. At this time Lee was sick. When I first arrived he was in bed. He was at no time during my stay within hearing or sight of Gilman, the latter being on the outer wall of the prison, over the entrance to the prison yard, where I saw him as I entered and went out. He did not to my knowledge leave his station during my stay.

After talking about the sleeping arrangement Lee stated to me that his counsel would do nothing more in his case without money; that he could not raise money for them, and that he wished to write up his lite for publication by Mr. Bishop after his (Lee's) death, and urged me to see that he had the privilege of writing in the prison.

THE CONFESSION.

Without going into the to the conversation I will

THE CONFESSION.
Without going into details of the conversation I will Without going into details of the conversation I will say that on that occasion be proposed to write a "statement of the Mountain Meadows massacre and other Church crimes," and submit it to me, to use substantially his own language, "to show that he was the victim of perjury and treachery on the part of the priesthood and their tools." I said to him that the time to have done that was on his trial, and reminded him that he had once written what he claimed to be a "full confession," and offered it to Mr. Carey and Mr. Baskin before his first trial, and that they had refused to act upon it or receive it, because they did not believe he told the truth. Le stated that he dat not do before his first trial, he would have done if he had supposed the Church was going to ascribe him and send perjured witnesses to swear his lite away; that before his trial Brignam Young had sent word to him by Rachel to "be true to his covenants and obligations and not a hair of his head should be harmed." He said it tooked now very much as though he was to be sacrificed by the priesthood; that he hardly knew on his lirst trial what to do, as the Church authorities had rst trial what to do, as the Church authorities had

ficed by the priesthood; that he hardly knew on his just trial what to do, as the Church authorities had employed a lawyer (George C. Bates), who was opposed to the making of any statement, and had told him he was in no danger, which he believed to be true, until the Mormon witnesses swore against him on his second trial. He arged me to farnish him writing material and secure him the privilege of writing, and said he would write a full and truthful statement of the whole matter; that he had already written the same for Mr. Bishop in his biography.

In a day or two I again called at the Penitentiary with writing materials. He was then in the guard room. His first salutation was, "Mr. District Attorney, there is a question of veracity between Warden Crowe and yoursell. You promised to see that I was allowed to sleep in the attic, but Crowe says he will shut me up in the cell, and that you have made no arrangement to the contrary." I do not remember my reply, but it was in substance that I had done as I agreed and would now appeal directly to Marshal Nelson, which I did, and there was no further trouble on that question. I state positively that the above was the only conversation I ever had with Lee when I had occasion to speak of having done as I agreed to do, and I am just as positive that I never did say to him, "Mr. Lee, I am a man of my word, and will take care of you," as said Gilman, in his affloavit, alleges.

my version of the statement is not adjusted in the provider with what Mr. Affant Gilman pretends to have read on Lee's notes at the Penitentiary.

I positively deny that I ever deceived Lee or in any manner intended to allow him to deceive me. I treated him kindly, and in a manner becoming to an officer of the government dealing with a man about to be executed. I went to Beaver to attend court at the same time Lee was taken there to have the day fixed for his execution. I wish to state here that it is my opinion that he expected to be rescued by his friends on the road between York and Beaver.

After being taken to court he was imprisoned at Camp Cameron, two citizen guards being employed to guard him, eleoping in the guard house with him, and not leaving him alone a moment. The statement of these men—Tracy and Puffer—I also send herewith.

A PRITTION YOR PARDOX.

After the action of the Court at Beaver Lee's family circulated a petition for his parton or reprieve. The reasons given to Governor Emery, as I am informed, were that Lee was an old man; that the crime had been committed some twenty years ago, and that at the time the crime was committed the country was in a state of excitoment; but, as I believe, not containing a word or pretonce that he had been promised a pardon or reprieve. After the petition had been circulated among the Mormon people, signed by them and sent to the Governor, Mr. Lee asked me to "see that a reply was received from the Gevernor before the execution." which I promised to do. On the day before leaving Beaver for the place of execution, that being some thirty miles below telegraphic communication or at least a regular office, Marshyl Nelson and myself telegraphed to Governor Emery, as Salt Lake, asking that officer if he had any communication to make the regard to Lee. The Governor replied, "None whatever." With this exception, Lee did not say a word to me about pardon or reprieve after his "statement" was rejected. I told him on the morning of the execution, on the ground, that we

executed, but this I do know, that he requested me to ask Marshal Nelson before we left Sait Lake City, March 5, to make him (Gilman) one of the shooting party.

No CONFIDENTIAL INTERVIEWS.

In regard to that part of Gilman's statement, in his affidavit, that the Marshal and myself have "had frequent private interviews with James Jack, Brigham Young's confidential clerk and treasurer." Il pronounce the statement false so far as the interviews are characterized as "private." Mr. Jack is the Treasurer of the Territory of Utah, through whose hands I ought to receive compensation and fees allowed me by law for services rendered, on accounts approved by the District Court—in Territorial cases—which stand, in number, in the relation of about ten to one of United States cases proper. Mr. Jack has often been in my office, and his presence, with funds to pay my just claims against the Territory, would be haired with a measure of delight which his off repeated protestations of an empty treasury have not inspired. The facts of this Jack transaction are truthfully stated in the affidavit of said Territorial Treasurer and in the affidavit of Mr. Meads thereto attached. The anims of the man Gilman, as well as of the man who drafted his affidavit, is shown by the fact that when my last account was made up against the Territory the same man who drafted Gilman's affidavit, Jerome P. Cross, made up my account, took the items from the books of the Cierk of the District Court and wrote the order of the Judge approving the account, amounting to \$1,750. He received pay from me for doing the work and knew as weit when he drafted Gilman's affidavit that the demand which he (Gilman) referred to as having heard me speak of was an honeat and legitimate one as Gilman did who had heard me speak of it. Mr. Cross has since told me that he was hired by E. H. Parsons to write the affidavits by the folio, and that it was none of his (Cross') business to say anything about it. in concluding this branch of my communication I will not have joined

acted, in the presecution of this most difficult case from the time I came to the Territory, less than one year since, to the present time, under the direct sanction of the Department of Justice as to a line of policy as I have understood the same, and being actuated by no other motive than to bring to light, by proper judicial investigation, the bottom facts of this unbaralieted crime and punish all who are guilty of participation therein by giving orders, receiving the property of the staughtered emigrants, or personal participation on the bloody field, I can only invoke that confidence for the future which has been so generously extended to me by your department in the months of my official service that have passed. I invoke no political nor personal influence to aid me in my defence against this vice thatch are passed. I invoke no political nor personal influence to aid me in my defence against this vice thatch are passed. I invoke no political nor personal influence to aid me in my defence against this vice that have passed, but it is not too much to expect that my official record in your department has established confluence there and that the developments my work has made to the country during the period of my short official career in Ulan will not only shage to its foundations the gigantic fraud of the age—the Mormon theorracy—but that the people of the country will not willingly accept the uncorrected.

raud of the age—the Mormon theocracy—but that the people of the country will not willingly accept the uncorroborated statements of irresponsible hirefungs in condemnation of public officers the result of whose labors has been the inauguration of a new and brighter epoch in Utan history. SUMNER HOWARD.

With Territory, Salt Lake county, ss.:—Sumner Howard, of said county, being duly sworn, on his oath says that he has read the loregoing statement and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge, except as to the matters thereon stated to be on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Sumner HOWARD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of April, A. D. 1877.—G. H. Lawis, Notary Public in and 10 Sail Lake county, Utah Territory.

Sabscribed and sworn to before me this zuin any of April, A. D. 1877.—G. H. Lawis, Notary Fubic in and for Sait Lake county, Utah Territory.

In support of his lengthy statements Mr. Sumner Howard sends to the Attorney General a number of aimortist, which corroborate his declarations and go to prove that Gilman's charges are founded on malice and not on facts. The following synopses of the affidavits give the substance of their evidence:—

Deputy Marshal George W. Crowe, of Utah, swears that from July 19, 1876, to February 20, 1877, he was acting as Deputy Marshal, and was detailed to reside at and take charge of the Pententiary, as Deputy Warden, at Sait Lake City, where Lee was confined after his conviction at Beaver City in October, 1876. Crowe further swears that Gilman was simply a wall guard at the prison, without the right even to speak to any prisoner, and consequently that Gilman's affidavit, in which he claims to nave been a special guard of Lee, is untrue; that Gilman never had an opportunity of knowing anything about the prison life, conversation or writings of Lee, and that all his (Gilman's) statements regarding Lee are pure inventions. Crowe read all of Lee's letters, and declares that the prizoner was on friendly terms with his his wyers, and that they withdrew from his case only when Lee could not pay them. The condemned man never entertained any hope that the District Attorney or Marshal would do anything toward securing a reprieve for him, although he received many little favors at their hands, all of which were, however, consistent with their official dutles. Crowe intrher states in his affidavit that so far from Gilman having any sympathy with Lee, as he claims to have had, he was willing to be one of Lee's executioners.

Oscar Vandercook, also a Deputy United States Marshal, affirms that Gilman was only a wail guard, and never had any communication with Lee, by or through which Lee could have learned from the prisoner anything about his hopes, fears or desires. He denies that Lee expected twen I had occasion to spaces of having down it when I had occasion to spaces of having down it also him, "Mr. Lee, I am a man of my word, and will take care of you," as and Giman, his saffact, and will take care of you," as and Giman, his saffact, and the control of the Word of the Control of the Control

makes affidavit that nothing has occurred in Howard's relations to the Lee affair to warrant the Gi man charges, and further that Gilman had said in his if (Lewis') incaring that he believed Howard to be a perfectly honest and trustworthy man. Affidavits are also forwarded to the Attorney's General by Charles M. Howard and C. M. Hawley, the first the United States Register of the Land Office as Beaver, and the interpretation of the Land Office as Beaver, and the interpretation of the Court of the States from Rev. George Stokes, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who attended the condemned man quring his last momenta. Mr. Stokes declares that there is no truth in Gilman's statement as to any irregularity on the part of the law officers and that Lee died satisfied with their treatment of him, but protesting his innocence of the massacre.

James Puffer and George W. Tracy, who were Lee's special guards at Camp Cameron, Boaver City, swear that they were the ouly guards placed immediately with the prisoner, and that his treatment by the District Attorney was always humane and nonorable, and further, that Lee died expressing his thanks therefor, Levythes To The Attorney General of the United States, by Chief Justice Schaeffer, of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utak; P. H. Emerson, Associate Justice; Freak Lockley, editor of the Sait Lake Tribune; A. S. Patterson, attorney General of the United States, by Chief Justice Schaeffer, of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Utak; P. H. Emerson, Associate Justice; Freak Lockley, editor of the Sait Lake City; Freak Lockley, editor of the Sait Lake City; Freak Tilford, William Nelson, United States Marshal, Chief Justice McKean, of Utah, and other prominent readents of the Territory, and the supreme Court of the Territory of Utak; P. H. Emerson, Associate Justice; Break Lockley, editor of the Sait Lake City; Freak Lockley, editor of the Sait Lake City; Freak Tilford, William Nelson, United States Marshal, Chief Justice McKean, of Utah, and other prominent readents of

other prominent residents of the territory.

LETTRIES FROM W. W. RISHOP.

Mr. Bishop was Lee's counsel and the one to whom
the condemned man gave the confession recently published in the HERALD. His letters to the District Attorney are very interesting, and are as follows:

Procus, April 22, 1877.

HOX. SURNER HOWARD, Salt Lake City, Utah Territory:

Issued in the Reach. This learners to the District torney are very interesting, and are as follows:—

Piocure, April 22, 1877.

How. Sumer Howand, Sait Lake City, Utah Territory:—

Drah Frierd — Yours of 16th and 17th inst. received. I am not at all surprised at the attack that has been made upon you and Marshal Nelson, for I know of a certainty that Utah Territory contains more contemptible wretches in proportion to population than any other spot on this earth. It is really an evidence of honesty to be abused by the class of would-be rulers in Utah. The charge in the Gilman afflavit, fit is as the telegraph indicates, is as foolish as it is false. There is neither truth, probability of truth, sense or decency in it. I was with John D. Lee in the prison at Sait Lake two days before I argued his case in the Supreme Court, and he told me then that he had no hoppes of a pardon. I also assured him that I knew from general conversations I had had with the Governor that there was no reason to expect a pardon or commutation, and Lee agreed with me that the time had gone by for him to expect mercy by reason of any confessions he might make. Lee also told me that you and Nelson had treated him kindly, but that you both considered him with the could be supplied to the fact, for he knew, and so did you, that I would take any and every advantage that I could obtain to secure the acquittal of my client. And had such a promise been made I would have either forced a compilance with the terms of the agreement, or denounced you in every way that I possibly could in order to show your infamy. Lee had had such offers been made I would have either forced a compilance with the terms of the agreement, or denounced you in every way that I was false and without even the probability of truth. You and Nelson had Iull knowledge of all that was in the writings in my possession. You knew they were subject to your orders and any and all times, hence there was no sense in your making an offer of the kind, for you gained no additional advanta

man who will look as the stilly, as well as untrue.
You can make such use of this letter as you desire.
I am, sir, respectfully and fraternally yours,
WILLIAM W. BISHOP, PIOCHE, April 11, 1877.

PIOCHE, April U, 1877.

Hon. Summer Howard:—
Dear Fried—I have received from friend Nelson the last of Lee manuscript. I thank you for the letters forwarded by you. I had received letters from same persons; still your kindness was as fully appreciated as if I had not received them. I am pleased to be able to congratulate you upon having at last received justice at the hands of the tribune. If at any time you desire it I will cheerfully send you a certificate that you have at all times, in the Lee case, acted the part of an able, lair and nonest public officer. True, you defeated and well nigh distraced me by your success, but I know you deserve the praise of the people for having the nerve and good sense to hoodwink and overcome the Mormon priesthood, and I assure you that no word or act of mine shall detract from your well earned reputation one single particle of its present justice. If I can ald you in any way in future prosecutions, command and I will obey. Respectfully and fraternally yours, WM. W. BISHOP.

CHIEF JUSTICE M'REAN'S LETTER.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 26, 1877.

Hon. Charles Devers, Attorney General, Washington, D. G.:—
Sib—The Hon. Summer Howard, United States Attor-

D. C.:—
Sir—The Hon. Sumner Howard, United States Attor-Sin—the Hon. Summer Howard, Chiled States Attorney for this Territory, has struck some telling blows against the Mormon priesthood. I, and others who have resided here longer than he, could have told him in advance that if he respected his oath of office and did his duty desperate efforts would be made to overthrow him, by raiges in his rear, at Washington. I am

throw him, by raids in his rear, at washington. I am not surprised to hear that through their non-Mormon emissaries the Mormon priesthood are working for Mr. Howard's removal.

In this connection it is proper to say that the misses of the Mormon people deserve sympathy. Most of the adults are of the humblest peasantry of various European nations, and their children are subject to the spurious theoratic influences which prevail here. While they have no adequate ideas of democratic republican institutions, still they would not be a disturbing element in the body politic were they not misled and grossly imposed upon. The pricathood, however, are a dangerous class of men. A few of them are inautics and the rest are villains. A very small number of them are the controlling spirits of the imposture, if the powers of less—considerably less—than one hundred bad men were broken, the Mormon problem would be solved; and we who are on the ground know how easily it could be done.

But, sir, I say, with shame, that for more than a quarter of a century the Mormon priesthood, generally through their non-Mormon emissaries, have won their greatest victories in Washington—no matter what party has been in power, whether it was wing, democratic or republican, they have won their greatest victories in Washington, No competent person can thoroughly study the subject here on the ground, without coming to the conclusion, that the government of the United States (perhaps unwittingly) has encouraged and fostered Mormonism and polygamy. That question is too large for this letter. I will not discuss it.

I will say, however, that lederal officials in Utah, especially judges and public prosecutors, are men in whom the Mormon priesthood feel the most intense interest. If they are corrupt or can be corrupted that priesthood will capture them; if they cannot capture them they will triy to intimitate them; if they and too interest and those endeavors. It is a high honor to Mr. Howard that nothing short of a raid in his rear, and that kin condid

Mr. Howard that nothing short of a raid in his rear, an attack in Washington, affords the least hope of a victory over him.

On his arrival in the Territory Mr. Howard honored me with his confidence, and I have all along been fully cognizant of his plans and proceedings, and I say, with emphasis, that he is carnest, able and indefatigable in the discharge of the important duties of his office. The law-deying, traitorous, incestious Mormon priesthood instinctively fear him, for they suspect, what I well know, that he is steadily on their track, ferreting out their crimes. His displacement would confirm the Mormon masses in the deutsion that their priesthood are above all human laws, and it would add one more to the almost innumerable mistakes that have been made in the government or misgovernment of this Territory during more than a quarter of a century.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, Jestick Emerson's Letter.

quarter of a century.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES B. McKEAN.

JUSTICE EMERSON'S LETTER.

UTAH TERRIFORT, SALT LAKE, April 28, 1877.

Hon. CHARLES DEVENS, Attorney General, Washington, D. C.:—

SHE—My attention has been called to an affidavit purporting to have been made by one Edward Gilman, in whom certain grave charges are made against District Attorney Howard and United States Marshal Nelson, and in the course of which he mentions the fact that on the 14th of February last the Marshal and myself were at the Penitentiary, and further states that we had a long conference with John D. Lee. With reference to this innuendo, rather than direct charge, I desire to state that about the date meptioned, it being the last day of the January term of the Supreme Court, and after its final adjournment, the Marshal said to me that he had business at the Penitentiary (which is some four miles from the cuty), and invited me to go out with him. I had never seen John D. Lee, who was then at the Penitentiary, and as I was to leave the city on the early morning train the next day, and having some curionaty to see Lee, I accepted the Marshal's invitation and did go out with him. On our arrival at the Penitentiary the Marshal introduced me to Lee, and then left us, as I supprosed, to attend to the business which brought him there; it any rate he did not remain with Lee, and myself. I remained in conversation with Lee and bis wife Rachel about ten minutes, when the Marshal came in and said he was ready to return, and we left at once. During this conversation nothing was said by Lee, Rachel or myself about the case then just decided, or about his (Lee's) present situation. It was not mentioned or referred to. On our arrival at the Penitentiary I saw Gilman on the outside wall as goard, and he was not inside the building while I was tendered District Attorney Howard informed him what the decision would be in the Lee case. The opin-

Canal Company's stockholders was held yesterday afternoon, and acquired added importance from the prominence into which that corporation has been reed of late by the circulation of rumors calculated to affect its credit and impair the value of its stock. Mr. S. B. Nash presided, and Mr. Henry, the auditor of the company, was secretary. When the meeting was organized Mr. Dickson said:—It is customary for the officers of the company to submit their annual report at the regular meeting of the stockholders in May, but owing to attempts to impair the standing and credit of the company it was submitted this year in advance, in January. The managers had into the stockholders at this time, but he doemed it sufficient to be there and answer any inquiries that the stockholders might put to him. The law provided that the report should be submitted at noon, but he proposed that as the polls were opened in the next room ne should deter his report until half-past twelve

A stockholder, Mr. H. L. OLESTED, said:-Mr. Chairman, we should prefer to know something as to what the managers have done to warrant our support before we undertake to re-elect them to their present posi-tions. There are many things that require explanafor which I propose to ask an explanation. In fact, we want to know the cause of much of the trouble which has been a source of anxiety to stockholders

which has been a source of anxiety to stockholders. By what authority did the managers undertake to acquire leased lines?

Mr. Dickson—By a special act of the Legislature, which, I think, was passed in 1867, authorizing the company to lease, purchase, &c., roads of this description.

Mr. Olmsted—Were those leases necessary at so great a cost to the business of the company?

Mr. Dickson—In my judgment they were.

Mr. Olmsted—Were they approved of by the stock-holders?

great a cost to the business of the company?

Mr. Dickson—In my judgment they were.
Mr. Oleksen—I can only say they were always submitted to the annual meeting. I think they proved advantageous to the company. It smould be remembered that at first out oily outlet was through the canals, which shat out a large portion of winter business from tide water, and for this reason we acquired possession of the Albany and Susquehanna and other roads to give us a more extended market.

Mr. Oleksyn—Will you state if it is true that there was a loss last year of \$500,000 on the New York and Canada Ratiroad?

Mr. Dickson—No, sir; to the best of my recollection and belief the loss was about \$120,000.

Mr. Oleksyn—In your last annual report did you make allowance for depreciation for the loss by wear and toar on barges, boats, &c., or did you put them down at first cost?

Mr. Dickson—It is customary for the company to have its inventory taken by experts, who reported that they were noted at their present value; that, in fact, he thought they were worth some \$200,000 more, including all appliances, than they were put down at.

Mr. Olekson—It certainly is not larger. So far as the assets are concerned when the canals opened this season we had shout \$20,000 tons of coal piled up at Honesdale which had been paid for. We cannot be held responsible for the depreciation in the price of coal, as many heople protend to believe that we are. Our report stated the cost of mining this coal and what it would probably bring. We have been selling coal at about \$2 10 a ton which cost us from \$2.50 to \$4 13 per ion. I think I may say that at present prices we shall be able to pay our current expenses.

Then the question was asked. "Of the 200,000 shares of stock how much has been transferred was about 28,000 shares. During the seventeen years that I have been connected with the company some \$2.50 to \$4 13 per ion. I think I may say that at present prices we shall be able to pay our current expenses.

Then the question was asked. "Of the 200,000

year, besides enabling them to acquire a depot at Rondout.

STOCKHOLDER—How about salaries; have you reduced salaries?

Mr. Dickson—We have not reduced salaries, but we have reduced the force about ten per cent, which leaves it the same as a reduction.

STOCKHOLDER—What are your office salaries?

Mr. Dickson—The President has \$25,000 a year;
Assistant President (Mr. Olyphant), \$10,000; General Manager (Mr. Young), \$10,000; Freasurer, \$9,000; sales agent (Mr. Moulton), \$6,000; general agent of real extate (Mr. Weston), \$6,000; general agent of real extate (Mr. Weston), \$6,000; general agent of real extate (Mr. Weston), \$6,000; general agent of year (Mr. Managht), \$3,000.

Anorthe STOCKHOLDER—State in a lump sum what you pay for salaries outside of labor.

Mr. Dickson—\$140,000.

A number of unimportant questions followed, and when all had been answered another stockholder said, "What about the mortgage for \$1,000,000 on coal lands?"

lands '''
Mr. Dickson—That is a mortgage by the Union Canal

lands?"

Mr. Dickson—That is a mortgage by the Union Canal Company covering live or six million dollars' worth, including the Baitimore and Union Railroad Company, and connecting Scranton with Wikesbarre and Carbondaie, and from which we transport perhaps one-louring of our products. The mortgage is not perpetual. It covers twenty miles of railroad and terminates in 1887.

With reference to the bonds falling due in November Mr. Dickson stated in reply to another questioner that in case no disaster oefails the company he hoped to make estisfactory arrangements for their renewal, &c., and he beneved that in the absence of any general change in the condition of affairs there would be no difficulty in completing the negotiations.

A STOCKHOLDER — Were the leased lines a loss or a gain to the company last year?

Mr. Dickson—I am free to state—and I think that due allowance will be made—that the whole of the Abbary and Susquenanna tracks, and a great portion of those of the Rensselaer and saratogs have been changed to steel out of current expenses, and so charged on our books to the extent of \$1,100,000—that the leased lines resulted in an absolute loss to the company. I would much rather sell you coal at \$4.50 per ton, because in that case I could pay you ten per cent. Indeed I would prefer to sell it to you at \$5 or \$6, but then you would gramble because you would receive a larger dividend, but have to pay more for your coal. On these lines the price of coal was higher than at tidewater. Thus you can place one evil against the other.

When this cross fire of questioning had ceased Mr.

On these lines the price of Goal was higher than at tidewater. Thus you can place one evil against the other.

When this cross fire of questioning had ceased Mr. J. V. L. Prupn offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved. That the meeting cordially approve of the course of the managers in their endeavors to protect the interests of the company against resent unjustifiable and wanton attacks made upon its credit and character, and they trust that these efforts will end in bringing the guilty parties to punishment, which they so richly deserve.

Judge Amass J. Parker then moved that the stockholders accept as entirely satisfactory the reports made by the President. To this was offered an amendment that they express at the same time their confidence in the atrinsic value of the stock. Both motions were adopted.

At the suggestion of President Dickson the following committee of five were appointed to inspect the company's property and draw up their report in circular form for the benefit of those interested:—J. V. L. Pruya, Adolphus Hamilton, Henry F. Barnum, H. L. Olmsted and E. B. Grant.

All of the managers, except Mr. W. J. Hoppin, who is going to Europe, were re-elected on proxies representing a majority of the stock, which amounts altogether to 200,000 shares.

Following are the names of the managers:—Abel A. Low, Robert Lenox Kennedy, James M. Halted, Le Grand B. Cannon, George Cabot Ward, Junnes Rooseveit, James R. Taylor, Thomas Dickson, John Jacob Astor, Thomas Cornell, J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert S. Howe and Levi P. Morton.

NEW YORK, May 8, 1877. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Having read so much about the carnival I would like to ask if the Board of Education are not going to give the scholars of the public schools a holiday on the 15th of May, when the carnival procession is to take place. I hope you will advocate this in your paper.
OLD 35. THE BENCH SHOW.

First Day of the Exhibition at Gilmore's Garden.

SOME OF THE WINNING DOGS

Grand Gathering and a Brilliant Opening-Mr. Bergh's Address.

The first annual New York Bench Show opened yes-

terday at Gilmore's Garden, and before noon was tamped with success. In point of numbers and quality of dogs eminent authorities claim the present exhibi-tion is superior to any ever before held. Nearly twelve hundred animals are catalogued, the majority of which are on the premises. The arrangements are very complete, the committee of gentlemen from the Westminster Kennel Club, under whose auspices the show is held, bringing great experience and ability to bear on the work required. Promptly at ten o'clock yesterday moraing, everything being in readiness, the Garden was open to visitors, and from that time until late in the evening streams of humanity sought entrance. In the days of Moody and Sankey's efforts in the same building very large crowds were assembled, but none to surpass the gathering of last evening. A matchless display dogs, it was thought, would meet with general commendation from the public, but the interest and the hearty appreciation of the manager's efforts expressed on all sides by hundreds of as it was satisfactory. It was expected that the ladies, after all the truest lovers of dogs, would turn out in force to inspect their favorites, but everybody was astonished at the collection of pretty, well dressed women that thronged the building. Of the 4,000 that up to five o'clock were in the enclosure, fully two-thirds of the number were of the fair sex and children. How they pug and toy terrier, St. Bernards or Newfoundlands! How the great Mungo, born at the Hospice du Grand, St. Bernard, was caressed. How Leo, from Philadelphia, was praised and called grand. How pretty Rex or

How the great Mungo, born at the Hospice du Grand, St. Bernard, was carcssed. How Leo, from Philadelphia, was praised and called grand. How pretty Rex or diminutive Whiskey, from England, or Tiny, from New York, "were only too sweet," and now the noble Rover was complimented it would take too long to tell. Suffice to say for this occasion, the ladies seemed to thoroughly criticise the, to them, best looking dogs of the several classes, and "the deary little thing," or "the magnificent fellow," or "how sweet he is," could be heard from fair women on all sides.

How THE DOGS LOOKED.

The dogs had their best clothes on—that is, they were made to look as attractive as possible. The larger breeds needed but little attention and could not be dressed for the eyes of the visitors, but the parlor pets in many cases were gotten up in elaborately made blankers and beautiful collars, or were found lying upon saturcushions, as was the case with leslin's Tiny, the little terrier that made such a sensation on the "Taily-Ho" coach the first trip of the season. Why, this dot of dogdom can eat strawberries with any lady in the land, but he looked sad and forlorn yesterday. The judging began early in the morning and continued until the closing hour. Crowds were at all times about the rings, and as much interest seemed to be taked in the duties of the judges by both lacies and gentlemen as in the show itself. Incidents innumerable of an amusing nature occurred both day and night. One of these was with Miss Pearsali's Fide (St. Bernard), who was hugged by a dark-eyed beauty in the alternoon, and in return for the compliment Fide's huge paw was roughly placed on the lady's face. She drew back abruptly and was about to torn away when Fide extended the same paw and held it out until it was shaken by the badly treated beauty. It was a smuch as to say, "I am sorry," and no dog ever made a handsomer apology,

If there was a crowd during the day in the building there was a jam at night. Six thousand is a low estimate to place on less nigh

heard. An abstract of his address is as follows:—
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—The present is, I believe, the
first exhibition of the canine race, of similar magnitude
and excellence, that has ever taken place in this city, and
I think I am justified in saying has never been surpased in
any part of the world. Indeed, the representatives of that
race of animais, from almost all parts of the earth, are to
be seen here within these walls to night! To the
gentlemen who have inauturated it, both native and
loreigners, the most unqualified commendation is their due.
Their purpose means progress and improvement. It has
been said that "lie who causes two bindes of grass to grow
where one grew before" is a public benefactor. Now, it is
not the purpose of these gentlemen, I need hardly say to
you, to cause two dogs to grow where one only graw before;
but they sim at the improvement of the race of ani-Their purpose means progress and improvement, it has been said that "the who cause two bindes of grass to grow where and that "the who cause two bindes of grass to grow where one only grow proved the second of th

ners:—
Champion English Setter Dogs-First prize, L. H. Smith's Strathroy, Canada: Lelesster, 5 years old. Very highly commended, G. de Landre Macdona's (Cheshire, England: Ranger II., 3) years old.
Champion English Setter Bitches.—First prize, L. H. Smith's Dart, 5 years old. Theo. Morfora's May and C. S. Wescott's Magnet were very highly commended, in the order silven. wescuts magnes were properly and prize prize, Jesse Sher-corder given.

Champien Gordon Setter Doga - Pirst prize, Jesse Sher-wood's, Edina, Mo., Rupert, 4 years; second prize, A. F.
Cipeland's Boston, S. ass., Shot, Cyears,
Imported English Setter Doga - Pirst prize, L. H. Smith's
Paris, 3 years. Second prize - C. S. Wescott's, Philadel-Imported English Setter Dugs C. S. Wescott's, Philadel-phis, Pedigree, 2 years. Imported English Setter Bitches-First prize, D. T. Charles, Albany, N. T., Nina. Second prize-F. McShane's, San Francisco, Cal., Snow, 14 months. Imported English Setter Dog Pupples, under one year-

Pirst priss. D. T. Charles' Safe. Bitch Puppies...Pirst prise, D. T. Charles' Rose. Xative English Setter Doys...Pirst prize, Charles A. Croes' Newark, N. J., Lurk. Second prize...Wakeman Haberton's, New York, Names berton's New York, Sancho.

Native English Setter Bitches-Pirst prize, E. F. Mercilliot's New York, Pet Second prize—G. B. Raymond's, Morristows, S. J. Abbey.

Native or imported/Gordon Setter Dogs-Pirst prize, H. F. Leavitt's New York, Sancho: second prize, A. Belmont, Gordon Setter Bitches-Pirst prize, G. S. Sadgwick's, New York, Bellic second prize, James R. Tilley's, Locust Valley, L. L. Dream and five pups.

Jordon Setter dogs under one year-Pirst prize, M. Grinnell's (New York, 16ch.).

S. F. Speir's (Brooklyn, N. Y.) entries received commendation. tries received commendation.

(jordon setter bitches under one year—First prize, N. B.

Martin's (Grange, N. J.) dose.

Setter dogs, native, black and tan—First prize, G. C. Ceiburn's (New York) Trump; same owner's Bob second prize,
Whole class add under very fine.

Setter bitches, as above, G. W. Bassford's (Harrison, N. princit. Hoe's Witch, first prize in Cocker spaniels; Ray-mont & Greed's Countess, second prize.

G. H. Andrew's Ned, first prize in field spaniels or any other breed; H. Blossom's Fido, second prize.

G. A. Édmunds' Hunter- and Judy, first prize in fox-hounds, in couples; Drake & Anderson's Hankey and Jule, second nivel. second prize.
T. B. Allen's Spot, first prize, in Dachahunds; Francis Letter's Punk second prize; also Fritz Gubner's Miss Em, and T. B. Allen's Jeff, second prizes.
C. Walton's Tricksey, first prize, fox terriers; Mr. Darling's Dou, second prize; G. de Lankre Macdoma's Tim, first prize, for terriers, under one year; H. D. Ogerick's Tips, second prize, for terriers, under one year; in the cond prize.

E. B. D. Espinville Picot's Leo, first prize in Newfound-lands, Miller Ketcham's Milo, second prize.

Miss Bessie R. Wobb's Rex, first and special prizes in pugs: Miss Pluniman's snin, second prize.

Mrs. Chariton Park's (of London) Whiskey, first prize in toy terriers; C. O. Iselin's Tiney, second prize.

Mrs. J. W. Stewart's Kobe, first prize in Blunham or King Charles spaniels; H. G. Clark's Jap, second prize.

Mms. Annie Tillie's Nannie, first prize in Italian greyhounds; same owner's Lillie, second prize.

THE DOG TAG LAW.

THE LICENSE PROCESS AT THE CITY HALL-EX-PRESIDENT GRANT GETS A TAG FOR HIS

Major D. S. Hart and his assistants in the Permit Bureau were again yesterday busily engaged from ten A. M. to three P. M. in giving out licenses to owners of dogs. A long line of applicants stretched from the east entrance to the basement of the City

Hall out into the Park. Several policemen kept the anxious crowd in order, and they were admitted in single file to the office of Registrar Hart. Here the license ise of \$2 was paid and the tags issued. About \$1,000 was received. At three o'clock a number of these applicants were compelled to go away without the necessary appurtenances for their canine property. The business will be continued daily.

Among the notables who sent messengers for their licenses were Ulysses S. Grant, who set his property down as a white buildog; G. L. Lorillard, a Skye terrier; Pierre Lorillard, a black and tan; General George H. Berdan, a skye terrier and a Scotch terrier. Fitty-seven Spliz dogs were licensed vesterday.

Ample time will be given by Mayor Ely for all persons to procure licenses before dog catchers are appointed.

BERGH AND THE CAR HORSES.

The proceedings in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday were somewhat enlivened by a case of alleged crueity to animals, in which the Bleecker Street Rail-road Company was the defendant and Mr. Bergh the prosecutor. The complaint charged John Briggs, one prosecutor. The complaint charged John Briggs, one of the company's drivers, with compelling a raw-boned horse with a variety of equine aliments to pull an overloaded car. Mr. Bergh's officers testified that the animal fell from prostration at the corner of William and Ann streets and severely injured its leg. The defence put four veterinary surgeons on the stand to prove that the animal was in a good working condition; but Mr. Bergh, not to be outdone in numerical strength, called four others skilled in the treatment of norses who were equally positive that the animal was unfitted for work. The last of Mr. Bergh's veterinary experts went deep into the mysteries of his prolossion and expressed a most positive conviction that the case was one of much cruelty to the horse.

The judges listened in a puzzled manner to the conflict of evidence and finally disposed of the case by discharging the prisoner.

THE BLACK VEIL.

THREE YOUNG LADIES MAKE THEIR YOWS IN THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL

ichael's Church was filled to its utmost capacit yesterday morning by a throng of anxious spectators. who had assembled to witness the first ceremony of profession that the Presentation Nuns have had in this country. A veil of white silk, adorned with golden fringe, draped the tabernacie, while choics flowers formed a crown above it, numerous wax tapers cast their light over the altar, and the sanctuary was filled with priests. As the first notes of the choir intoned the hymn "veni Creator" six little girls clad in white and surrounding their cross bearer, a young miss of fourteen, who was arrayed in rose colored silk, entered the church by a side door and passed up the middle aisle. These paused at the foot of the sanctuary steps, while the Reverend Mother and her assistant led the three novices to their

foot of the sanctuary steps, while the Reverend Mother and her assistant led the three novices to their piaces before the altar. Bishop Spalding then blessed the black veils and the silver rings, and the deacon chanted the gospel of the profession—"If any man will come after me let him deny himself and take up his cross and follow me." Bishop Spalding then addressed the novices, comparing the step they were about to take with that of Abraham, whom God commanded to leave his country and his father's house and to forget his people, so that he might live to God alone; and as this sacrifice was demanded of him so the Church demanded of those who seek to serve God in her bosom that they shall renounce all things and deal generously with that God who has done so much for them.

When the sermon was ended the three novices ascended the altar steps and knot before the Bishop while he asked what they demanded, and they each replied, "Though most unworthy, My Lord, I humbly beseeth you to receive me to the holy profession." Bishop—Do you think yourselves sufficiently instructed in what regards the institute of this monastery, the essential vows of religion, the rules and constitutions, and do you know well the obligations you contract by the holy profession?

Novices—Yes, My Lord, with the grace of God. The Bishop then vested himselt and celebrated the volve mass of the Holy Ghost, while the novices knelt at the foot of the sanctuary steps.

After the Bishop's commanion the Reverend Mother said atoud:—"Offer to God the sacrifice of praise," and the nuns answered. "And pay thy yows to the Most High." The novices repiied, "I will pay my yows to the Lord in the signt of all his people, in the courts of the house of the Lord;" and, kneeling on the altar steps, each one read her yows, consecrating herself "forever to poverty, chastity, obscinence and the instruction of poor grisa, according to the rules and constitutions of the Presentation Order." The Bishop heat the blessed sacrament before each while she read her yow, and a

I shall live; and let me not be confounded in my expectation."

Taking the veil, emblem of chastity and modesty, upon each head, bidding them carry those virtues unsulled before the Judgment seat of God, and each one replied, "He has placed His seal upon my forehead that I should admit no other lover but Him." The ring of latth, the seal of the Holy Ghost, was then placed upon the third finger of the left hand, "in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen." The newly professed then arose from their knees and sang, "I am espoused to him whom the angels serve, whom the sun and moon adore." Then, kneeling, they received the special bisssing of the profession, and, rising, again sang. "The empire of the world and all the grandeer of this earth I have despised for love of our Lord Jesus Christ, whom I have seen, whom I have loved in whom I have occured and toward whom my heart inclined."

The Hishop then intoned the "Te Deum;" the newly professed retired to the loot of the sanctuary steps and remained prostrated there until the conclusion of this hymn, while the crossbearer and the little girls kneit reverently around them. At the close of the prayers and responses the psaim "Ecce Quam Bonum" was sung, the Reverend Mother emoraced her new daughters tenderly and all kneit in adoration during benediction of the blessed sacrament. The procession then left the church, singing "May God have mercy on us and bless us." Miss Futham, of Dublin, I reland, is known in religion as Sister Mary Michael; Miss Walton, of Tipperary, Ireland, as Sister Mary Muchael; Miss Walton, of Priperary, Ireland, and Priperary, as Sister Mary Modes () Miss Hown in religion as Sister Mary Michael; Miss Walton, of Priperary, Ireland, and Priperary and Priperar

convent parlors were Bishop Spaluing, Fatners Reardon, Fay, E. Brady and A. Brady, of the Faulisias
Moran, of Princeton, N. J.; Keily, of Brooklyn
McCarthy, of the Holy Cross; Donnelly, Ducey and
Hurley, of St. Michael's; Mrs. Nelson J. Waterbury
and daugnters, Mr. Hickey (of the Catholic Review)
and wife, Mrs. M. J. Andrews and many others.

THE CANALS OPEN.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 8, 1877. offices to-day, occasioned by the opening of the canala. The first boat cleared was the Patrick Bristol, Sr.,